The People's Press

VOL. XXIV. SALEM, N. C., JUNE 29, 1876. NO. 26.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....$2 00
" " six months,..... 1 00
" " three months,..... 75

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

THE LIGHTNING EXPRESS.

BY LIEUTENANT MURRAY.

It was on a cold winter's evening that we were to start from Burlington, Vt., for Boston. The January thaw had failed to put in an appearance that year, and the cold in that northern region had been intense, bedding the frost to great depth in the soil. After purchasing our ticket for the lightning express, as it was called, and placing valise and wrapper safely in one of the passenger cars, we had strolled about the depot, until we had finally paused beside the large and powerful locomotive which was to draw the train on its downward trip. It was a superb piece of mechanism, with its brass mountings as bright as patient toil and incessant care could make them, while the iron and steel parts conveyed a sense of enormous strength even at a glance. The huge engine seemed almost endowed with animal life as it paused there with restrained power, like a thoroughbred horse champing impatiently at the bit which curbs him. The engineer and fireman were both in their places quietly awaiting the signal which should start the train for the south. A sudden thought struck me, I had never ridden upon a locomotive; it would be a new sensation. Was it possible to do so tonight? I asked the engineer, who shook his head, but still answered me pleasantly:

"There is the superintendent, yonder; ask him."

Seeing the individual designated as the superintendent, I was both pleased and surprised to recognize in him an old friend with whom, years ago, I had been on intimate terms. I finally told him that I had a singular request to make, and expressed my desire to ride with the engineer.

He somehow reluctantly assented to my desire, but not without numerous cautions and the remark that it was quite exceptional to grant such a privilege to any one.

Walking to the side of the locomotive, the superintendent introduced me to the engineer, and gave him directions to accommodate me as it regarded the intended purpose.

Five minutes later the signal bell was rang, the shrill whistle sounded, steam was gradually let on to the cylinders, and the train rolled out of the depot into the darkness, which for a moment was rendered more dense by contrast with the well-lighted depot left behind. I at once bestowed myself so as not to be in the way of the engineer or fireman, and curiously watched the novel scene immediately about me, for that was all that I could possibly see.

"Never on a locomotive before?" suggested the engineer.

"No."

"Can't see much such a night as this."

"No; it's as dark as a pocket," I replied.

"Of a nice summer's night it's all very well," continued the engineer, "but of a dark night—well, I don't think it's very jolly." All the while he was looking straight ahead, with his hands on the valves to shut off steam and to whistle "down brakes" at an instant's notice.

"How far ahead can you see?" I asked.

"About a couple of rods such a night as this, unless a strong signal lantern is shown—then we can see further."

"Two rods would be of no real advantage if we were to encounter an obstacle on the track?" I suggested.

"Well, no; you can't stop an express train much inside a quarter of a mile, with the style of brakes we now have."

"Ah, that's it; you require a more powerful sort of brake; is that what I understand you to mean?"

"Exactly; one that will act with greater power, and yet not bring a train up all standing, as it were. That would be almost as bad as to run into an object dead ahead," replied the engineer.

"Something of the sort will be invented."

"Oh, yes, one of these days; I've always said so."

In the meantime the lightning express was rushing on its way straight into the intense darkness, which, if possible, was now rendered more apparent by a fleecy fall of snow, which was packed all about us by reason of the great speed at which we were running. I could not but admire the perfect coolness of the two men who were my companions, though my own senses were in a constant state of nervous excitement. The intense darkness, the blinding snow into which we drove, as it seemed to me not knowing whither, kept my senses on the alert. I could not divest myself of the feelings that there was perhaps something in that darkness just ahead which we were sure to run into and wreck the train. Finally, my excited brain began to recall all the railroad accidents of which I had ever read or heard, until, as I had just arrived at the height of miserable anticipation, I suddenly exclaimed:

"What is that?" on hearing something like a prolonged whistle ahead.

"Your ears are quick," said the engineer calmly. "That is the Rutland accommodation train, it will pass us in a moment."

Even while he was speaking there appeared in front of us the bright reflecting signal lantern upon the other engine, seeming exactly in front of us, and perhaps six or eight rods distant, but scarcely had the eye settled upon the dazzling object before it swept past us on the other track so quickly as to seem to have been a flash of lightning, and, for an instant, quite taking away my breath, though my companions did not so much as wink an eyelid. In this instance we had not only the thirty miles per hour headway of our own train, but also the twenty miles per hour of the accommodation train added to the speed which so rapidly separated us. It was not a very pleasant thought which passed through my brain just then, that a misplaced switch might bring these two trains upon the same track facing each other, and, at this frightened rate of speed, the result can easily be conceived.

Frank Moore, the engineer, had been long in the company's service. He was a man of some thirty-eight or forty years, intelligent, though not cultivated, and as I watched him standing at his post, that dark and dismal night, I thought how many lives were trusted to his sole guidance. Supposing an accident were to happen to him, what would become of the hundred souls and more in the train? But he stood there as firm as the iron about him, never for one moment quitting the hold upon either the valve which should signal danger, or that which shut off the motive power in case of necessity. Begrimmed by long exposure to soot and smoke, his features were dark, but there was a kindly expression through all the bronze, and a firmness visible in his face which challenged trust and entire confidence in the man.

He had stopped twice for wood and water, at which times I might have taken my seat in the passenger cars, but a sense of wild fascination seemed to attach me to the locomotive, and I determined to continue upon it at least for a while longer. And so on we dashed still through the dense darkness and the blinding snow, as we had been doing for so many a long mile.

Now and then the engine would jump in its fierce headway on striking some trifling obstruction upon the rails, and my heart would leap into almost audible action, and to me it appeared at times as though the whole train was going over an embankment to inevitable wreck. When one of these experiences was more decided than usual, I could not quite suppress an ejaculation at which my companions would glance at me with an amused smile. Custom had insured them on these occurrences, so that they gave them no heed.

On, on, and still the driving snow-storm and the darkness reigned supreme. The stoker fed the fire, and the engineer, watchful as ever, peered ahead. I was perhaps getting to be sleepy from the force of the wind and the lateness of the hour, for it was now about midnight, when, fearing to drop to sleep, I rose from a stool on which I had been sitting, and determined to change to the passenger cars at the next stopping place. Just as I had made this mental resolve, there came suddenly a crash at the front window of the engine that sent every drop of blood back to my heart with a sickening thrill.

I had time to draw one long breath when the engineer whistled loudly "down breaks," and shut off steam from the engine, exclaiming:

"My God! what is that?" while both he and myself shook the broken glass from our faces and neck, and he still more reversed his engine.

"It's a lantern," said the fireman, picking up what remained of the article which had come crashing in at the window.

"Thrown at us," said the engineer. "That means danger if it means anything."

In the meantime the train had been brought to a stand still, the conductor had appeared at the side of the locomotive to consult with the engineer, the bell was rung, whistle started, and gradually we ran backward toward the spot where the lantern had struck us. We had retraced our way for nearly a quarter of a mile, when a man suddenly appeared in the darkness and came up to the locomotive.

"Did you throw that lantern?" asked the engineer.

"To be sure I did, and worse luck if I hadn't hit ye!" was the answer that came to our ears with unmistakable Milesian accent.

"Who are you?" the conductor then asked.

"I'm a treakman between here and Brandon."

"Well, what's the matter?" asked the engineer.

"The matter is a broken rail, just beyond as would have sent ye all to glory," said the Irishman."

The affair was soon explained. During the winter season the frost often renders the iron very brittle, so that they break under a passing train. In consequence of this liability to danger, a corps of trackmen are so placed as to walk over and examine every mile of the northern roads, in extreme weather, after the passing of each train. Those trackmen are supplied with the ordinary tools for repairing any slight break, and also with a lantern to signify danger when necessary to any coming train.

In the instance to which we refer, the trackman had discovered a serious break in a rail just beyond a steep enbankment and viaduct, one of the most dangerous spots on the route.—In his efforts to repair the danger, by some means his lantern became extinguished. Here was an unfortunate plight. In that sparsely inhabited region there was neither house nor shelter where he could renew the light. His matches he exhausted in vain endeavors to light the wick in so fierce a storm. "Besides," the man well reasoned, "the engineer, I know, could not see my lantern if it were lighted, three rods off in such a night." The Irishman was puzzled. The Lightning Express was nearly due; if it struck that defective rail the train would surely be wrecked.

What was to be done? A sudden inspiration struck him. He started and ran like a deer nearly half a mile up the track toward the incoming train. Already he heard the rumble of its approach as he placed himself on a slight elevation on the side of the track. On came the train, though the engineer could neither see nor hear him—on, on, thirty miles an hour, toward destruction. The Irishman braced himself, and with a swift but careful throw of his unlighted lantern, he cast it straight into the engineer's face.

"Bedad! it was the only thing I could do," said the honest fellow, as he gratefully pocketed a purse of fifty dollars made up by the passengers.

We crept carefully on to the dangerous spot, where a detention of twenty minutes served to mend the track sufficiently to permit the passage of the train, and we once more dashed ahead in the darkness; but I shall never forget that experience upon the Lightning Express.

There are 14,000 tame ostriches at Cape Town, Africa, and during 1875 there were sold at Port Elizabeth alone $600,000 worth of ostrich feathers.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Zebulon Baird Vance.

As the name of this gentleman heads the Conservative-Democratic ticket in North Carolina, it may not be improper for us to state some of the reasons why his election is eminently proper just at this time, and to do this with the force which it deserves, it will be necessary to review such portions of his life and history as become the common property of the people of the State, by virtue of his candidacy for the gubernatorial chair of North Carolina.

Gov. Vance was born in Buncombe county in 1830, and is consequently just forty-six years old and is considered in the meridian of a well spent life. In the year 1851 he became a student at the University of the State, Chapel Hill, and finished his education at that institution. Destined as he was for the profession of law, he early applied his abilities to the acquisition of knowledge in that profession, and his first efforts in his chosen field were eminently successful. Shortly after his license at the bar he was elected solicitor for his county, and discharged the duties of that office with much credit to himself, and honor to the profession. But Vance was a politician by nature and the cold, unrelenting exactions of the law, with its honors, its emoluments and its avenues of advancement, were soon abandoned for the more alluring field of politics, and in the year 1854, he became the Whig candidate for the House of Commons from Buncombe county; and was elected by his fellow citizens as their representative in that body. He served one term in that body with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his constituents.

In 1855, he struck out in the journalistic field, and became associated with Col. J. D. Hyman, in the editorial management of the Asheville *Spectator*, at that time the leading paper of the Whig party in that section of the State. Here he won new laurels, and made his paper a power in the land.

His friends and admirers were not content to allow him to remain in the editorial sanctum, and in the next year (1856) he was put forward as the Whig candidate for the Senate, from his county. His opponent was Col. David Coleman, whose very name in those days was a tower of strength in the mountains, which, added to the fact that Zeb was the exponent of Know Nothingism, he went down before the cohorts of Democracy, and for the first time in his life his political fortune seemed to wane.

In 1858, Gen. Clingman, then a member of the House of Representatives in the Federal Congress, from that Congressional District, was appointed to the United States Senate, by Governor Bragg, to fill out the unexpired term of the Hon. Asa Biggs, who had resigned in consequence of his appointment to a judgeship on the bench of the District Court of the United States. Clingman's resignation made a vacancy in Vance's Congressional District for the Lower House, and Col. Coleman and Col. W. W. Avery, both Democrats, offered themselves for the position, and after a spirited contest, Vance came forward as the Whig candidate for the same position. Coleman withdrew before the election, but owing to the personal popularity of the then young Vance, and disaffections which had crept into the Democratic party, by having rival candidates in the field, Vance was triumphantly elected, and took his seat at the next assembling of Congress.

In 1859 he was the Whig candidate for the regular full term, and having firmly established himself in the affections of the people of the district, by a strict attention to the duties of the office, which was politically unbiased, he was able to defeat his old opponent, Colonel Coleman, a man of unblemished political record and the champion of the Democracy in a Democratic District, an event which showed his strength with the people. He served with distinction in the Federal Congress throughout the term for which he was elected, and in 1861 became a candidate for re-election.

In the Spring of that year, the storm of war between the States burst upon the country. At the time that President Lincoln called on North Carolina for her quota of seventy-five thousand troops to coerce the seceding States back into the Union, Vance was a candidate for re-election to Congress in the mountain district. He was stumping the district for the Union and in opposition to the secession element, then pervading the Southern States. He immediately declared that if war was inevitable he would fight with his own people, and declined any further candidacy. In a few weeks thereafter North Carolina severed her political bonds with the United States as far as it was possible to do, by the passage of the ordinance of secession, and the next thing we hear of Vance, he appeared in Raleigh, and tendered the services of a volunteer company, of which he was Captain, to the Governor of the State (Ellis), for the defence of his native State. He was assigned the 14th regiment of North Carolina volunteers, and served with his company until the latter part of August, 1861, when he was elected Colonel of the 26th regiment of North Carolina volunteers. Vance served as a Colonel of his regiment in the campaign in Eastern Carolina, and took an active part in the battles of the Spring and Summer of 1862; particularly the battles around Richmond. While at the head of his regiment in Virginia, he was elected Governor over Col. William Johnston, of Charlotte, by a large majority. He resigned his position in the army and was inaugurated Governor on the 8th day of September following by virtue of a special ordinance of the Convention, passed in consequence of the death of Governor John W. Ellis. Gov. Vance had been elected largely through the influence of the old Union element, which existed throughout the State, but his position was defined at the head of his regiment, as in favor of peace only when that peace could be obtained with honor.

He is known to-day as the great war Governor of the South, and there is probably no man in the Southern States who is more deserving of the appellation. Leaving his position at the head of his regiment after the battles around Richmond, he entered upon his duties as Governor, at a time when only our purest and best men were entitled to leadership. It is a pleasure for us to be able to say, after the lapse of sixteen years, that North Carolina never gave birth to a truer patriot than the subject of this sketch. During the time that he filled the gubernatorial chair, he was rigid in the enforcement of the laws, and yet his actions were tempered with the finest sensibilities of the human heart, when he was forced to mete out punishment to violators of the law. Soon after his inauguration the fortunes of the Confederate States seemed to turn upon the ability of the Southern States to maintain their armies in the field. Upon Gov. Vance's recommendation, the Legislature of North Carolina, in secret session, passed a bill, placing an amount of money in his hands to be used at his discretion. Under his direction, a ship called the "*Advance*" was purchased in the Clyde river in Scotland, which succeeded in eluding the blockading fleet at Wilmington, and making her way to and from the markets of the world, with her cargoes, and after a short time returned loaded with many of those commodities needed most throughout the South, particularly supplies for the soldiers. Many is the old ragged or barefoot Confederate soldier who reads this, who will remember that his back was protected from the storms and rigors of a Virginia Winter, or his feet from the pitiless frosts, when the thermometer was at the freezing point, by the wisdom, the sagacity, the *ability* of Vance to help them. And again many is the widow and orphan throughout the State, who was prevented from starving to death by the supplies which his executive management caused to be distributed, and thousands of poor women will remember his beneficence in supplying them with cotton cards, and other articles, at the expense of the State, that were not or could not be manufactured here. The door of the executive office was always open to the ear of distress or cause of complaint, while Vance was at the head of the people of North Carolina, and it is with much pride and feeling that we render this deserved tribute of esteem and appreciation.

During the war he maintained with unflinching fidelity the sacred writ *habeas corpus*, even in defiance of the Confederate government, going so far as to issue orders to the militia of the State to force obedience to the writ by arms when it became necessary. In his stern defence of the rights of the people of his State, he drew upon his head the anathemas of Jeff Davis and the Confederate government, but he had taken the oath of office as Governor, and it is our duty to say that he was faithful to that trust.

In the year 1864, he was re-elected Governor and took the oath of office in January, 1865, when he was displaced by military authority in the following April. He left Raleigh with Gen. Jo. Johnston's army, went to Greensboro, and from thence to this place, and from here he went to Statesville, to which point he had previously removed his family as a place of refuge. In May of this year he was arrested as a prisoner, and carried to Washington City and imprisoned in the old capitol, and after remaining in prison for several months, he was finally released, and shortly after removed to this city and resumed the practice of the law.

Although a banned man, we believe he has taken an active part in every political campaign which has been fought since the war, especially in the campaign of 1872, ever maintaining and upholding the rights of the people, exhorting the people to have courage in obeying the powers of the government in the days of reconstruction, to have patience and wait for the better days to come, and hope that those times might speedily come.

In 1870, when honest men once more assumed the power in the Legislature of the State, that body as a fitting tribute to his worth, for his service in the field, in camp, and in the council-chamber, elected him to the United States Senate, to succeed Joseph C. Abbott. The Federal Senate refusing to remove his political disabilities, he resigned his position on the 2nd day of January, 1873, in order that the Legislature which elected him might elect his successor. Gen. M. W. Ransom was elected, and now fills the honorable position, from which Vance was excluded by a partisan and unscrupulous Congress.

In 1874, another vacancy occurred in the United States Senate, and the people still desirous of conferring some substantial favor upon him, again demanded his election to the United States Senate, and when the Legislature assembled in November, 1873, Vance became the party nominee for the position, but was defeated, as every one remembers, by the defection of fifteen conservative members of the Legislature, to the combined strength of the radical party in that body.

He is again brought to the front of the most important political battle that has ever been fought in North Carolina. If a long and faithful political career, covering some of the most eventful periods in the history of the State, are of any avail, he will be triumphantly elected to the highest position of the people of North Carolina for the third time. His past history is a sufficient guarantee that any trust imposed upon him will be discharged with that fidelity and ability which are among his peculiar characteristics.

An Heiress Where Least Expected.

SUDDEN PROMOTION OF A SERVANT—FROM THE KITCHEN TO THE PALACE—TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Heiresses found among the servant girls are so plentiful that no well-regulated city should be without one. In a majority of cases, however, the pedigree is hinted at so remotely and the incidents handled so gently as to leave doubts of the genuineness of the article. Chicago has been harboring an heiress among her domestics whose claims are not mere conjecture, but proven reality, and who is now on her way to claim her inheritance.

About twenty-one years ago a young Creole, resident of New Orleans, named George Martinez, wooed, won and wedded the daughter of a well known minister of one of the Evangelical Churches. The young couple unless portraits taken at that time deceive, were possessed of much more than an average amount of natural beauty, besides being liberally endowed mentally, and they were welcome members of the elite of New Orleans society. Possessed of a liberal share of wealth and a good stock of contentment, they lived happily and prospered in many ways, and the breaking out of the rebellion found them the parents of two children, Louisa, a girl of five, and George a boy of three, both the children being named after their parents. Mr. Martinez was one of those fiery Spanish Louisianians, who do first and reflect afterward, and when war was declared, scarcely waiting to bid his loved ones good bye, he joined the Confederate army. Like a large majority of the Confederates, he confidently believed he was going but simply to participate in one brilliant series of victories, and in a few weeks, or months at farthest, would return a victorious warrior, and again clasp his wife and babies in his loving arms. The weeks speedily grew into months, and the months had become long and weary, and the end—the victorious end for which nearly all Southerners still hoped—seemed as far off as ever. In fact, to the young wife and mother it was receding, and dangers immediately threatening New Orleans, from the advance of the Federal troops, admonished her to seek a safer retreat for herself and babes. In a short time an opportunity was presented of reaching St Louis, where her father then resided. She had not heard from her husband since his departure, as he was in a branch of the army from which it was very difficult to get communications, and she had her doubts that he yet lived, but did not give up all hope until death released her from the trials and tribulations of this world.

Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in New Orleans, she was barely able to obtain a sufficient sum of money to carry herself and children to her father's house in St. Louis.—There for a time she resided, but her father, never having approved of her choice of a husband, soon made it anything but a pleasant home for her, and she was compelled to seek shelter elsewhere, and left, making neither effort to conceal from him or apprise him of her whereabouts. She went to Wisconsin, and by domestic labor, for which she was illy prepared by training and nature, as her health was very delicate, she managed to support herself and children until after the close of the war, when the angel of death claimed her, and the children were left orphans among strangers.—They had been given to understand that their father was dead, and knew of no relative to whom they could reasonably apply for a home, consequently they were placed in an Orphan Asylum, whence they were, however, soon removed, Louisa being taken charge of by a family in Delevan, and George by a kind gentleman in a town near by. When the war closed Mr. Martinez sought his loved ones, but without avail. Their neighbors in New Orleans only knew that they had gone to St. Louis, and Mrs. Martinez's father knew or pretended to know nothing of them. Later the father informed Mr. Martinez that his wife was dead, but professed ignorance as to the fate of the children. At intervals since the war, whenever his business—that of an extensive tobacco dealer in Mobile—would permit, the father has sought his offspring, and in his travels has been all over the United States, from Boston to New Orleans, and from New York to Omaha, spending many thousand dollars endeavoring to find them.

About two months ago he again started out, with but a faint hope, however, as he had been too often disappointed to feel much encouraged. After searching some time, he made another appeal to his clerical father-in-law in St. Louis, and the old gentleman relented and informed him that the children had been placed in an Orphan Asylum in Wisconsin. Thence he proceeded, and by examining the register of the various asylums finally obtained a trace that led him to Delavan, where he learned Louisa had moved to Chicago and was employed as a domestic by a lady who rents furnished rooms on Clark street, within a short distance of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Hastening there, he found the place early yesterday morning, and rapping at the sitting room door, was confronted by his daughter. The parent's instinct led him to recognize his child at once, and he clasped her to his arms, greatly to her astonishment, as she had no idea who the handsome, elegantly dressed dark gentleman with the unfamiliar accent could be. He explained that he was her father, but was compelled to make other explanations before he could convince her of the fact, but once assured, the poor girl's heart, which had so long been deprived of the loving sympathy of a parent, overflowed, and she wept with joy. Louisa had often remarked to acquaintances that "some day she would get a pile of money, or some person would come and take her away," but she could give no reason for her belief, except that she "felt it." No one paid any attention to her remarks, and she passed in the house for a good-natured girl with a secret history, no one pretending to surmise what that history might be. During all the years she has had to toil for a living she has lived a pure and honorable life, of which fact her father took pains to inform himself. Then he told her to make hasty preparations to depart for Mobile, where he is possessed of a beautiful Southern home, a prosperous business, and enough wealth to live in elegance without being troubled with the cares of business, should he relinquish it. The father and daughter left for Wisconsin to get George, last week and a few days since they passed through Chicago, *en route* for Mobile.

1876.—For the first four months of 1876, the gross earnings of twenty of the leading railroads foot up $18,518,295, as against $17,449,662 for the corresponding period last year, an increase for 1876 of $1,068,633, or about 6-10 per cent. The average earnings per mile were $1,785 as against $1,667, an increase of $98.

At present there are about 6,000 Mormons in Great Britain, Ireland scarcely supplying any. In Scotland there are only about 800. Over 1,000 Mormons, principally from Scandinavia, Switzerland and North Germany, will leave Liverpool for Utah about the end of this month. The immigrants who arrived yesterday will leave for Salt Lake in a few days, 126 in number.

A correspondent of *Coleman's Rural World* furnishes an interesting statement of his experiments with transplanting trees of different ages, from one to four years, from the graft. After setting out several hundred in an orchard he prefers the one-year trees. They are taken up more nearly with the entire roots, and are not checked in growth.

As to North Carolina's Claims.

There has been for many years an impression that North Carolina produced nothing in the world except tar, turpentine, pitch, rosin and Gov. Bill Allen. Whether it was believed that these five staples of existence were enough to entitle the Old North State to honorable distinction in the sisterhood, or that others she had not, we will not pretend to argue at this time. Enough it is to know that all five of them have been in time past, and now, and promise to be in the future, important integrals in the commerce and affairs of our nation. The tar, turpentine, pitch and rosin are certainly entitled to the rank of certain indispensables in the order named to our agriculture, our manufactures, our ship-building, and our commerce generally, while Gov. Bill Allen has in times past and in time recent shown himself so available to all classes and conditions of the American people that we are inclined to dispute North Carolina's proprietorship in him and claim him for the nation at large. We all claim him now.

But these are not the titles on which the Old North State bases her claims to distinction. She is a large producer of other valuable staples in the commerce of the world. With an area of over 50,000 square miles, which is greater than any State of New England, and almost equal to the whole of England, she will compare favorably with any of her sister States in productiveness of soil, salubrity of climate and variety of products. She has a coast range of over two hundred miles, with two of the finest harbors on the Western Continent; she has seven navigable rivers emptying into the Atlantic, and numerous smaller ones which furnish water-power equal to the famed "powers" of the New England States. She has 1,100 miles of railroad completed and in active operation, with almost an equal amount projected and in course of construction. In the way of agricultural products she can point with pride to her broad acreage of wheat, oats, rye, barley, tobacco and cotton; in horticultural to her apples, peaches, pears and grapes: in sweet potatoes she leads all the rest of the States. In the way of minerals she produces gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron. The first gold mines in the United States were discovered in North Carolina in 1820, and they worked with great profit until 1847—with so great profit indeed, that the government established a branch mint at Charlotte, which was run until a few years ago. Up to that time twenty-nine counties in the State produced gold in sufficient quantities to be profitable to the miner. Until the discovery of the California mines in 1849 all the gold dug in the United States came from North Carolina and Georgia. But the ranking in importance all the other mineral deposities is the iron of North Carolina. *In thirty counties of the State iron is* found in workable quantities, and in most of these the deposit is of remarkable purity. The Red Hemittite ore, so famed in Missouri, is abundant here, as are also the Limonite and the Magnetite, the former two being entirely free from sulphur, and therefore very easily worked. Twelve counties produce copper, and before the war the copper mines of North Carolina were among the most profitable of the kind in the United States. Besides these there are large deposits of graphite, manganese and mica have been discovered, all of them in paying quantities, and only requiring scientific development to make them exceedingly profitable.

But we have said enough. When a State can produce all these things we enumerate, and Gov. Bill Allen besides, it has no occasion to feel ashamed of its place in the sisterhood of commonwealths or to be backward in the matter of asserting its claims to a proper recognition. North Carolina will please step forward and take a front seat in the audience. We invite her there.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Contesting Stewart's Will.

The contestants of the will of the late A. T. Stewart have made their first move on the property of the millionaire. There are Turneys and Bailies, numbering seventeen, and claim to be collateral relatives of the full blood, heir-at-law and next of kin of the descendent. Their petition, presented to the Surrogate of the county of New York, alleges that the document purporting to be the will of Mr. Stewart was procured by the undue influence of Henry Hilton, or some other person unknown to the petitioners; that the document was presented for probate hastily and secretly in the night of the day of deceased's funeral; that no citation was issued to the Attorney-General of the State as required by law, and that no opportunity was given to examine the witnesses to the alleged will or to request that other witness be called. Wherefore they request that the so-called will and its codicils be declared void, and be revoked, vacated and set aside. The Surrogate has issued an order on the executors, devisees and legatees to appear before him June 15 to show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. The lawyers are going to have a good thing out of this—those on the will side, at any rate.—*Wilmington Review.*

How to get Rid of Flies.

The Rev. George Meares Drought, writing from Ireland, says: "For three years I have lived in a town, and during that time my sitting-room has been free from flies, three or four only walking about my breakfast table, while all my neighbors' rooms were crowded. I often congratulated myself on my escape, but never knew the reason of it until two days ago. I then had occasion to move my goods to another house, while I remained on for two days longer. Among other things moved were two boxes of Geraniums and Calceolarics, which stood in my window, the window being always open to full extent, top and bottom.—The boxes were not gone half an hour before my room was as full of flies as those around me. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others in that which is always a source of pleasure, and which now proves also a source of comfort, viz: window gardening."

The mind has more room in it than most people imagine, if you would furnish the apartments.—*Gray.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

FIFTY CENTS.

We will send the PRESS till the end of the Presidential campaign to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for **FIFTY CENTS.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,

OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS S. KENAN,

OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,

OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.

JAMES M. WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL L. LOVE,

OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,

OF JOHNSON.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

FOR CONGRESS.

SENENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WALTER L. STEELE,

OF RICHMOND.

FIETH DISTRICT.

ALERED M. SCALES,

OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

ELECTORS.

2D BISTRICT—JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.

Our Candidates.

We publish a biographical sketch of Zebulon B. Vance, our candidate for Governor, who is known from one end of the State to the other, and has unquestionably more admirers and warm, devoted friends than any man in the State. Deservedly so, if brilliant intellect, large heart, self-sacrificing devotion and patriotism unalloyed, entitle a man to these.

T. J. Jarvis is a man of far more than ordinary ability. As Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards in his canvass of the State, he demonstrated this and won much popularity.

Jos. A. Englehard, candidate for Secretary of State, is in the prime of life, of vigorous intellect, and during his ten years' life of journalism, as editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, established the reputation of one of the ablest writers, and deepest thinkers in the South.

Thos. S. Keenan, for Attorney General, is a resident of Wilson, an able lawyer, a good speaker, and has the capacity of making friends out of all with whom he is thrown in contact.

Samuel L. Love, for Auditor, is from Haywood county, where he gets nearly all the votes that are cast when he comes before the people.

Dr. J. M. Worth, of Randolph, for Treasurer, is well known in this section, and how he stands before the State is attested by the fact of his nomination by acclamation. He is a brother [illegible] Worth, who "crossed the river" and left a spotless name and a cherished one behind him. Gen'l Leach, in his speech at Raleigh, paid him a quaint but forcible tribute when he said, alluding to his proverbial honesty, "If a boy had contracted the habit of stealing, or inherited it, and at the age of fifteen you called him Worth he would quit stealing at once and become honest."

J. C. Scarborough, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is from Johnson county, young, well educated, active, energetic, and much esteemed for his amiability, integrity of character and purity of life.

This is the ticket submitted to the people of North Carolina.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The Centennial Fourth.

We have made arrangements to have a number of copies of the New York HERALD of July 5th for sale, which will contain the most elaborate reports of the great Centennial celebrations of the 4th in Philadelphia and New York, and full accounts of the celebration throughout the country. It will be a valuable record of one of the most important events of the century.

Thanks to Hon. H. G. Davis for a copy of his speech on the alarming facts revealed in the Treasury Department. It is able and to the point. Mr. Robbins also favors us with regular files of the Congressional *Record*.

Vance Clubs are forming all over the State. The general impression, at home and abroad, is that Z. B. Vance will be the next Governor of this State.

Lot. M. Morrill, of Maine, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* Bristow resigned. He will do for the party of "high moral ideas."

Result of Radical Misrule.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* briefly but pointedly calls attention to the result of Radical misrule in North Carolina. The story has been told before but it will bear telling many more times yet. It says:

The public debt of the State of North Carolina up to the year 1868, when the present Constitution was adopted, and the subsequent Radical misrule began, may be classified thus:

1. Bonds issued before the war called "Old Bonds"	$ 8,373,900
2. Bonds issued since the war, but under acts passed before	2,297,000
3. Bonds issued during the war for internal improvements	1,129,000
4. Bonds issued since the war for funding interest and matured bonds	2,418,000
Total	$14.216,900

In plain words the State debt of North Carolina, say January 1, 1868, may be given in round figures at $15,000,000, while Governor Brogden in his last message to the Legislature puts the total debt up to October, 1874, at $38,921,848,-05, of which he says $14,935,930 is the special tax bonds issued in 1868 by the first radical Legislature.

To make it still plainer, counting the interests accrued since October 1, 1874, the debt of North Carolina has nearly trebled—is nearly three times as much—under eight years Republican rule, than it was up to 1868, from the foundation of the government, and the debt is rapidly increasing by the accumulation of interest.

And so with the national debt, which in 1860 was only $60,000,000, is now $2,289,000,000.—When these figures are thrown at the Republican politicians they immediately begin to shout "Ku Klux," "Jeff Davie" and the "Confederacy," endeavoring to throw the responsibility upon the Democratic party. This is all nonsense. Most of the stealing has been done since the war closed. The "rings" that have been swindling the government, robbing it of millions and millions of dollars, have come into existence since 1868.

In 1868, when W. W. Holden was elected Governor, and with the adoption of the present Constitution, radicalism blossomed into full luxuriance in North Carolina, and since then they have been flourishing like green bay trees on the sweat of our hard worked people. There is where the money has gone.

Opinions of the Press on the Cincinnati Nominations.

[Albany Argus.]

The platform is negation whittled down to the invisible atom which constitutes its centre. The candidates are smaller than the platform. Hayes bears the cross of the administration; Wheeler was the Chairman of the Pacific Railroad committee during all the time when its plundering schemes were being organized. The usurpations and corruptions of the administration, the rottenness and follies of Congress—these are embodied in the candidates. And nothing else is.

[New York World.]

The Republicans are claiming that Hayes is a man of great strength, which he has shown by his previous successes, having never been defeated at the polls. A comparison of the votes given by the State of Ohio at different periods does not support this statement. In 1865, the Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio, was elected by 30,000 majority. In 1867 Mr. Hayes was the Republican candidate, and his majority was reduced to 2,983. This was a very narrow margin for a State which had given for a number of years from 30,000 to 100,000 majority. In 1868, the Republicans carried Ohio by a majority of 40,617. In 1869 Mr. Hayes was again the Republican candidate for Governor, and his majority was reduced to 7,500. In 1875 he again carried the State by only 3,000 majority, with his opponents divided on the platform. This record is not that of a man of great strength, for in every instance save one, he largely reduced the majority of his party from the previous election, and in each instance he was barely able to squeeze through in a state where the majority which his party had received under other candidates had been numbered by tens of thousands. His second attempt to run for Congress resulted in his disastrous defeat. This, certainly, we repeat, is not the record of a man of great political strength.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

The nomination of Governor Hayes for the Presidency is a virtual avowal that the Republican party prefers not to challenge the judgment of the country on any of its members who has been hitherto known in connection with national affairs.

[New World.]

The nomination of Hayes is a collapse and not a compromise. * * * * * The wrangling and fever-smitten republicans have given us our platform, by abandoning every pretense of concern for the daily increasing suffering of a tax-ridden and misgoverned people.

[New York Sun.]

But it selected a man unknown to statesmanship, unknown to reform, and unknown to party traditions; it took him as the only hope of averting the triumph of the great corruptionist with whom the party would have been whirled to the ruin which awaits it in any event.

[New York Express.]

On the whole, we are of the opinion that this new platform is as much of a humbug as were all the old ones of the same party. Four years ago one of the main planks in their declaration of principles was that of civil service reform. Everybody knows how they have lived up to it.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Expediency has come again with mediocrity as its handmaid to expiate the once proud Republican party of the nation, and Rutherford Hayes is its candidate for the most important and responsible trust of the civilized world. The party that of all others was the offspring of patriotic conviction; that commanded the first intellects of the country as its achievements to point to in man's noblest struggles for man, which are as richest jewels in the diadem of enlightened liberty, has just groped and crawled through eight years of stubborn incompetency, and now makes the confession that the highest council must take refuge in littleness again to save it from itself * * * * The Cincinnati Convention was like the councils of the lieutenants of the Macedonian chieftain when he surrendered his crown to debauchery and left them to struggle for the succession.

Blaine and Hayes Clasp Hands by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Mr. Blaine, immediately after the reception of the news of Hayes' nomination sent a telegram to the latter congratulating him upon his nomination, and promising him the vote of Maine, and received the following telegram in reply:

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington.—Your kind dispatch has touched me most deeply, and I hardly know how to respond in fitting terms. The assurance of your sympathy and support nerves me for the contest in which we are about to enter. With your returning health and strength I see an omen of Republican success. I trust that all trace of your recent illness will speedily disappear; that you may be speedily restored to your family and country. I send you the first dispatch since the nomination. R. B. HAYES.

It will be seen from the above that Hayes and Blaine are good friends and understand the Cincinnati game very well. Should Hayes, unfortunately, be the next President, Blaine, Belknap, and others will be provided for, and no doubt have their influence with the administration.

Reasons Why Hayes Should Not Be Supported.

Who is Hayes? The Republican papers say he is a good man. We care not if he is as pure as the icicle that hangs from Diana's temple, he is not a suitable person to be placed at the helm of government or be entrusted with the destinies of the American people. Why? Because he is the choice of a party that has bankrupted us at home and disgraced us abroad. Because he is in sympathy with, and has the support of an administratiou that has furnished the darkest page in American history. Because he will feel bound to reward the friends who elected him, many of the most prominent of whom are notoriously and infamously corrupt. Because his election would be a mere continuation of the government that has brought starvation to our doors and made us a shame stack among the nations of the earth, and lastly, because however pure a man may be himself, if he has unscrupulous and designing counsellors, his administration will derive its coloring from his advisers. Hayes may be pure; we do not deny it, for we know nothing to the contrary. Still upon the principle that a sound apple will become tainted by contact with decayed ones, we have no doubt but what Hayes would become, if not a corrupt man himself, he would be as wax in the hands of men whose sole objects are grasping ambition and private gain.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The St. Louis Convention.

The Conservative Democratic Convention convened in St. Louis on Tuesday. As we go to press Wednesday afternoon, the result is unknown here, of course. We hope wise counsels have prevailed. On Thursday, perhaps, we will have the names of the nominees for President and Vice President. It will probably be Tilden, Hendricks, or Hancock.

Since the above, Tuesday evening's mail brought us the following news of the day before Convention, Monday:

A COUNT OF VOTES—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY FOR TILDEN ON FIRST BALLOT.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The following is a count of votes for Mr. Tilden on the first ballot as made by his friends at the Tilden headquarters. It might, from its source, be supposed to represent an extreme view of his hope, but it omits several States that it is believed will give him more votes: Alabama 16, Arkansas 12, California 12, Colorado 6, Connecticut 6, Florida 7, Georgia 10, Illinois 32, Iowa 22, Kentucky 24, Maine 14, Massachusetts 26, Michigan 20, Minnesota 10, Mississippi 16, Missouri 14, Nebraska 6, Nevada 6, New Hampshire 10, New York 70, North Carolina 10, Oregon 6, Rhode Island 8, South Carolina 12, Texas 16, Vermont 10, Virginia 22, Wisconsin 18.

Mr. Tilden's opponents naturally take a different view of his count from almost every State, and deny him many votes that his friends claim. Their computation is as follows: Arkansas 12, California 8, Colorado 6, Connecticut 12, Illinois 10, Kentucky 12, Maine 14, Maryland 8, Minnesota 10, Mississippi 16, Wisconsin 10, Nebraska 6, Nevada 6, New Hampshire 10, New York 70, Massachusetts 26, Oregon 4, Rhode Island 6, Vermont 12, Virginia 10. The full vote, counting one vote for each delegate, is 738.

The anti Tilden men give the following as Hendrick's vote: Alabama 20, California 4, Illinois 4, Indiana 30, Iowa 22, Kansas 10, Kentucky 12, Maryland 4, Michigan 22, Missouri 20, North Carolina 20, Oregon 21, Tennessee 24, Texas 10, Virginia 12, West Virginia 10, Wisconsin 10.

The delegations organized. There was great enthusiasm, serenading and speech making.

A dispatch to the Richmond *Whig* says:

A few hours here are all that is necessary to [illegible] that there is no organized effort of great force for any candidate except Tilden. The audacity of his supporters sweeps everything before it, and makes the mention of other names seem puerile. This is more prominently so than in the case of Blaine's supporters at Cincinnatti, and his friends claim almost everything, and his nomination on the second ballot with the requisite two-thirds rule, for that rule will be adhered to. It is true that such important delegations as Wisconsin, Michigan and North Carolina have promised solid, or nearly solid, votes for Tilden, but after all the result will depend on the Southern delegations. They are mostly lookers on up to this time, being well expressed by Governor Walker, of Virginia.

Gov. Walker said that the delegation being from the Old Dominion, which had accepted the results of the war, and were in true unison with the people of the North, had come to St Louis with the firm determination to ascertain what man the North preferred as their standard bearer for 1876 and join heart and hand in their support of that man.

The conclusion of Monday's dispatch says:

The hopes of the opponents of Tilden now centre around Pennsylvania. This State has resolved to vote solid for Hancock, and to continue to vote for him, with no second choice. Behind this action, they think they will draw to their support enough States on the second ballot to prevent the nomination of Tilden, and then, William Allen, of Ohio, being out of the way, that State would be added to the Hancock column, and be followed later by Hendricks supporters. This is their plan, and if it should succeed, Pennsylvania would be able to give the second place to Hon. Thomas Ewing.

The friends of Hendricks evidently see the critical nature of the situation, and are aiding the effort to prevent a two-thirds vote for Tilden. That now is the only hope left to the opponents of the New York candidate.

The count for Tilden on the first ballot now exceeds 400. The Tammany leaders are so much discouraged as to be about ready to give up the contest. At this hour it looks as if Tilden would sweep the field.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—The publishers of the Wilmington *Journal* make the announcement that the entire control of that paper has been entrusted to Col William L. Saunders, who, for the last four years, has been specially in charge of its editorial conduct. The business management will be under the charge of Captain Thomas C. DeRosset, and the local department will be under the charge of Colonel Benjamin R. Moore.

The Democratic Central Executive Committee is as follows: Gen. Wm. R. Cox, Chairman; Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Messrs. R. H. Battle, Seaton Gales, Charles M. Busbee, Samuel A. Ashe, and George H. Snow.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS.—Gen. Schofield has been ordered to West Point; Gen. McDowell to the Military Division of the Pacific, and Col. Ruger to the Department of the South. The Division of the South is to be discontinued.

Wheeler, the Radical candidate for Vice-President, voted for the Civil Rights bill, which was intended to degrade the white men of North Carolina.

On Saturday sixteen prisoners escaped from the jail in this place, between nine and ten o'clock in Greensboro, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. Eight were United States and eight county prisoners. They effected their escape through the notorious Westnage who was committed for fornication and adultery. He had by some means obtained a saw, with which he succeeded in releasing himself, and when once free, easily broke the locks of the other cells. When out of their cells they found little difficulty in cutting through the brick wall and scaling the fence. *Greensboro Patriot.*

THE INDIAN WAR.—NEW YORK, June 24.—A dispatch dated Gen. Crook's camp, Goose Creek, June 10, gives the following particulars of the fight:

The Sioux numbered 2500, under Sitting Bull. Crook's command consisted of 1300 mounted soldiers. Two hundred and fifty Snakes and Crows marched as scouts, provided with government arms, and led by Chiefs Louisante Cosgrove, Old Crow, Medicine Crow and Good Heart.

Capt. Henry was horribly wounded in the head.

At 1 o'clock the firing had ceased and the whole command followed in pursuit of the Sioux, but after moving three miles forward the country appeared so dangerous that Gen. Crook determined to fall back to the point where the battle began. Meanwhile the Crows were counselling on the Bluff about the circumstances of the fight, and expressing the belief that the soldiers had not promptly supported their advance against the Sioux, which was true, and had determined to return home. The ammunition, only one hundred rounds the man was half exhausted, and Gen. Crook concluded to return to camp and make another advance after giving rest to the troops, in the meanwhile hoping to conciliate the discontented Crows. In this he did not succeed. They left last evening for their village, which they fear the Sioux have visited during their absence. The Snakes still remain, but their steadfastness cannot be relied on.

Some of the minor incidents of the fight were most horrible. A small squad of cavalrymen acting as a rear guard on the march, were ordered to hold a point on the left, when the Sioux surrounded them and shot them in the face, only two escaping.

Private Richard Bonnets Boyd was disembowled by the savages, and his hands and feet cut off. The troops behaved gallantly in rescuing their dead and wounded.

A corporal of company T, 3rd cavalry, made a gallant charge to rescue a comrade from the scalping knife.

The Sioux only obtained one scalp, while the friendly Indians captured thirteen of the Sioux, who dragged many of their dead from the field behind their ponies.

The Sioux were too much demoralized to trouble the column while withdrawing. A bivouac was made the night after the battle on the field.

It is supposed the village of the Sioux was moved during the fight.

A supply train will be sent to Fetterman, and will return in about twenty days, after which the new scouts will take their place, with five additional companies of infantry. The wounded were transported to this camp on mule litters and all are doing well.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, June 15th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Elder Wm. Pool, Rev. J. A. WHITE, formerly of Forsyth county, and Miss MAGGIE A. SHARPE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Sharpe of Alexander county, N. C.

DIED,

Near Bethany, Davidson County, on the 23rd inst., JAY MORBAN, infant son of B. F. Beckerdite.

Near Clemmonsville, recently, Mrs. BARBARA CRITZFEZER, consort of Daniel Critzfezer.

Young Pender's wife was very cross,
Every little thing would tease her;
And Pender, he was at a loss,
What he should do to please her.

At noon, when he went home to dine,
He'd find her fuming and fretting;
And instead of having his dinner in time,
Over her sewing she'd be sitting.

His suppers, they were always late,
For her sewing took up all the time;
And if Pender said anything to his mate,
She'd begin right off to whine.

In vain did Pender try to persuade
Her not to bother so much with the sewing;
But her reply always was, "our clothes must be
And you can just put a stop to your 'blowing'."

Poor Pender was about to give up in despair,
When his eyes on a newspaper rested,
And picking it up, he exclaimed, "what is here!"
And very soon became deeply interested.

In reading over the advertisements, it seems
(And he paid attention to what he was reading)
That he saw one about the *Wilson Sewing Machine*,
Something his wife, a long time had been needing.

Then quickly he threw the newspaper aside,
And straightway for Salem he started,
Without saying a word to his fretting bride,
For he now felt happy and light hearted.

Arriving in town, to **A. M. JONES'** he dashed,
And purchased a *Wilson Machine*,
For which he paid only **$55** in cash,
And is now the happiest man to be seen;
For now, when he goes to his dinner or tea,
He is met by his wife with a kiss;
And the fuming and fretting that used to be,
Is now turned into joy and bliss.

STANDARD KEEPER.

Having received the Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.

R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Ke per.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

More New Dress Goods

AND

SILVER CHANGE,

THIS WEEK.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., June 7th, 1876.

New Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS!!

The recent large *forced* sales in New York have greatly reduced prices, so that we can now offer some American Goods at New York *wholesale prices*, and nice *imported goods* at about half the cost of importation.

Cash buyers will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS. Something New.

J. L. FULKERSON,

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

NEW PAPETRIES.—

Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Auroria Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note

put up in neat boxes. See first class papers at BOOK STORE.

THE SHEPHERD LADY, by Jean Ingelow, in holiday attire, making an elegant present.

GIRLHOOD OF SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES, a pleasant book for the bud and blossom season.

Selections from Lippincott's Cottage Library. Small Pocket Volumes.

The British Poets, in neat cloth bindings, always on hand. Also in cheap paper editions.

LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, TAYLOR, and other American Poetical works.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

These are all well selected and most attractively bound, and offered at reasonable prices.

AT THE BOOKSTORE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

Coon Hickerson was killed a few days ago above Elkin, in Wilkes county, by his team running away with him.

A big fight took place on Buck Creek, last Sunday a week, between the Yarboroughs on one side, and the Gibsons on the other; four engaged on a side. The fight was a fisticuff and occurred at a Sunday School. The difficulty is said to have grown out of "love matters" existing among the juveniles.—*Asheville Expositor.*

The Salisbury *Watchman* records the loss of two tobacco barns and contents in that vicinity by fire within the last few days. Mr. W. W. Miller, near Franklin, while drying off dampness to prevent moulding lost his barn week before last, and Mr. Geo. T. Thompson met with a similar misfortune last Saturday morning. The loss in each case was several hundred dollars, falling heavily on two very industrious and worthy young men.

The young man Wooley, son of Mr. C. W. Wooley, of Montgomery county, who contracted a case of small pox a few weeks since, has died of the disease. A few other cases are reported in the community, and great fears are entertained of the disease spreading.—*Argus.*

The whooping cough is raging among the little ones of Wadesboro, and some of the younger children, we learn, are suffering very much from it. Parents having very young or teething infants should endeavor to protect them from the disease; for when such children are attacked, it almost always proves fatal or weakens their constitutions for life.—*Argus.*

Edward E. Gayle, of Raleigh, has just graduated with honor at West Point. He stands 13 in a class of 48 graduates.

Mr. Jacob Rintels, a prominent merchant of Charlotte, was stricken stricken with paralysis, and is dead.

A verdict of fifteen hundred dollars was given H. O. Rawls, by the Federal Court, against the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad for having his thigh broken by an accident on the road.

The Franklin *Courier* says: In a fight between two men named Cawthorn and Kirkland, in Granville, on Saturday, Cawthorn struck Kirkland with his fist, killing him instantly.

Mr. E. H. McQuigg, of Wilmington, has been appointed United States Commissioner in place of J. J. Cassidey, removed by order of the U. S. Circuit Court. Mr. McQuigg has accepted the position and qualified.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: A huge snake of the mocassin species, was killed by Mr. W. D. Stanley, at Atkinson's Mill, in Johnston county, a few days ago. It measured 5 feet 10 inches in length, 13 inches in circumferences, 2½ inches from eye to eye, and weighed 22 pounds.

Meisemer, of Rowan, charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Heilig, was put upon his trial at Iredell court, last week, and after a patient trial, running through about four days, was convicted. He has appealed to the Supreme Court, so that a finality of the case will not be reached until in the Fall.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

IMPORTANT CASE IN THE FEDERAL COURT.—The Raleigh *News* says that on Tuesday last the Court, Judge Bond presiding, was occupied with the case of W. W. Walker and wife vs. the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, on action for $20,000 damages for injuries received by accident on the road some years ago. Hon. Z. B. Vance, Battle, and Mordecai and Busbee & Busbee for plaintiff, and Smith & Strong and Moore & Gattling for defendant. The officials of the road and a good many of the operatives were present as witnesses. The case was most ably argued on both sides and given to the jury at 6.30 o'clock, who in a short time rendered a verdict of $500 in favor of the plaintiff.

[illegible] former treasurer, against the county of Guilford, was decided by the referees on the 12th inst. The entire claims of Hall were allowed—amounting to some $1.600 of bonded debt, about $300 being now due on matured coupons.—*Patriot.*

☞ This space is reserved for Dr. Bull's medical notices.

It is said that Governor Brogden will appoint Thos. R. Purnell, Esq., of this city, to be Superintendent of Public Instruction *vice* Col. Pool, whose resignation takes effect on the 30th of this month.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Trustees of the N. C. University last week elected Kemp P. Battle as President, and Seaton Gales Secretary and Treasurer of that Institution.

The Asheville *Expositor* says that the damage to crops in Buncombe county by the late flood is immense. The French Broad was never before known to be so full. The damage in Buncombe county alone is estimated at $150,000. Further down the river, as a matter of course, the wreck is more powerful. Several occupied houses on an island at Marshal, Madison county, were swept away, including the jail. Smith's bridge, near Asheville, is the only one on the French Broad that stood the storm.

PAY YOUR TAXES!

The citizens of Forsyth county are respectfully informed that I have received from the Register the list of taxable property and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I shall attend at

Butner's Hotel,	Saturday,	July 22d
Crew's School House,	Monday,	" 24th
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	" 25th
John Hasten's	Wednesday,	" 26th
Kernersville,	Thursday	" 27th
Crim's X Roads,	Friday	" 28th
Hardin Hazlip's,	Saturday	" 29th
Old Town,	Monday	" 31st
Benj. Hampton's,	Tuesday	Aug. 1st
Lewisville,	Wednesday	" 2d
Vienna,	Thursday	" 3d
E. L. Reed's	Friday	" 4th
Bethania	Saturday	" 5th
Bitting's Store,	Monday	" 7th
Winston	Tuesday & Wednesday	" 8 & 9

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several townships in this county their respective taxes which it is hoped they will conveniently and promptly pay. The tax is $2.00 on the poll and 68 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property.

J. G. HILL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 27th, 1876.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF SALEM, N. C., JUNE 14th, 1876.

On Thursday the 6th day of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., I will sell at public auction for cash, at the door of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., two tracts of land, lying on the waters of Neatmeat Creek, in Stokes County, containing in all 477 acres, more or less, and known as the plantation of Abram Lewis,—to satisfy a mortgage deed, made by said Lewis to the above association.

I, G. LASH, President.

24-4t.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL. 7000 IN USE. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE MD.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO., SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	15
Shoulders,	11 to 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	70 to 75
Wheat,	$1 00 to 1 20
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	2 50 to 3 00
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12½
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	1 50 to 2 00
Eggs,	12 to 15
Butter,	15 to 20
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 00
" Irish,	50 to 65
Hay,	00 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 40 to 1 50
" fine, dairy " "	2 40 to 2 50
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	14 to 15
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 50
" " 8d,	3 75
" " 6d,	4 00
" " 4d,	4 25
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25
FURS:	
Rabbit, per dozen,	25
Mink, each,	25 to 1 75
Otter,	25 to 4 50
Grey Fox,	25 to 40
Red Fox,	50 to 75
House Cat,	5 to 10
Musk Rat,	15 to 20
Opossum,	3 to 15
Raccoon,	10 to 30
Skunk,	5 to 10
POULTRY:	
Chickens, grown,	25 to 00 00
Turkeys,	62 to 1 00
Geese,	50 to 00 00
Ducks,	25 to 00 30

Charlotte, June 26.—Flour 3.00 a 2.25 per sack. Wheat $1.30 a $140; Corn 85; Meal 85 a 90; Apple Brandy $2.25 a $2.50; Whisdy $1.30 a $1.50; Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville, June 21.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 6½; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 1.25 a 1.35; Brandy $2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky $2.00 a $2.25.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton dull; sales of 252 bales at 12a12 3 16c; Flour Southern common to fair extra, $4.50a4.65; good to choice $6.05a8 15; Wheat, good dry sound parcels unchanged; Corn 59a60; Sugar 8¾ for fair to good.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Flour Howard-street and Western superfine, $3a5.75; extra, $4a6.50; family, $5.50a6.75; Rio Brands, $7.25a7.50; Wheat Pennsylvania red, $1.35; Maryland red $1.35a1.45; white, $1.25a150; Corn Southern, white, 56a57c; yellow, 55a57c; Western dull and lower; Oats quiet and firm; Rye nominal.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass in any way on or upon any of the lands belonging to any one of us situated in Forsyth County, and are forbidden to cut any trees, wood or timber on any of our lands, or remove any wood, timber, or any thing else, from any of our lands or any part thereof, and are also forbidden to fish, or hunt with dogs, guns, or otherwise on any of our said lands, or any of the streams or water courses thereon, under penalty of the law.

R. P. Lineback,	Harrison Reed,
Jacob Reich,	T. L. Hine,
H. W. Fries,	Lewis Hine,
Joseph Masten,	Pfohl & Stockton,
Agustus Fogle,	Dempsey Bailey,
Fogle Bros.	Emanuel Fisher,
J. G. Sides,	A. N. Reich.
A. V. D. Leigh,	M. H. Cornell,

Dr. J. F. Shaffner.

Salem, N. C. May 18th, 1876.

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, Coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist, Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

FRENCH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.

A fine stock, cheaper than ever.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, With single and double Harness.
SULKY,
WAGON, One horse.

☞ Apply at the PRESS OFFICE, or ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of

J. L. FULKERSON.

Jan. 6th. 1876.

NEW GOGDS.—A drive in **Black Alpaca and Mohair.** The best I ever offered for the money.

A fresh supply.—Which come and buy.—Cheap for Cash.

J. L. FULKERSON

Excursion to Richmond

Will be run from Winston, N. C., to Richmond, Va.,—leaving Winston at 2.30 A. M., on the morning of Friday, June 30th, arriving at Greensboro at 3.50, A. M.; leave Greensboro at 4 A. M., arrive at Danville at 6.55 A. M.; leave Danville at 6.55 A. M., arriving in Richmond at 2.40, P. M.

Tickets good for 30 days, to return on any regular train.

Arrangements will be made with hotels in Richmond for persons who may desire to remain over for a few days.

Passengers will arrive in Richmond in time to take the Fredericksburg and Washington Railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the York River and Bay Line. Going down the York River line, you pass the battlefields of Seven Pines and Chickahominy, White House and Yorktown.

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. A no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office wil not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7, a. m.; due every day except Sunday, by 6.30, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Little Yadkin, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 3, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5 p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbarille and Fulton: closes every Wednesday at 6, a. m. due, every Thursday, 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains East Bend and Booneville: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4 30, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

A GOOD GARDEN.—Remember, the foundation of a good garden is good seeds, in the first place, and good culture afterwards.

At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, you will find *all fresh and reliable* SEEDS. No old stock on hand, remember that.

WANTED.—Copies of the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834. Any one having them will confer a great favor by sending them to this office.

JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply executed, can be accommodated at the PRESS OFFICE, SALEM, N. C.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. S. D. FRANKLIN, N. G.
J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.

Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
T. F. CRIST, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Meets every Wednesday night, in Commissioners' Hall, at 8 o'clock. E. A. EBERT, C. C.
JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, Magistrates Summons Judgments and Executions, for sale at the PRES Office.

The Centennial 4th July.

The celebration of this day in Salem and Winston is to be on a much grander scale than we were aware of last week when we published the programme for the day.

We are now informed that there are to be three large cars in the morning procession, ornamented with flowers, evergreens, &c. One is to carry 13 young ladies representing the 13 original States. This car will be drawn by four large black horses. The second car will contain 37 young ladies representing the 37 States now in the Union. This car will be drawn by 10 large bay horses, decked with plumes and flags.

The 3rd will represent N. C., with her products, and the Goddess of Liberty. This car will be drawn by four large gray horses, and will be one of the grandest sights ever produced in a procession on the streets of old Salem.

Our joint committee of arrangement are untiring, and seem to be determined to have the grandest thing of this kind ever produced here.

Let our citizens of both towns come forward once more and aid them, so that there may be no lack for anything.

The Centennial 4th.

We believe the arrangements for the celebration of the "Glorious Fourth," have been about completed, and our citizens and the large concourse of people who are expected to be present, will be highly entertained.

The following programme has been determined upon:

PROGRAMME.

A Salute of thirteen guns at 4 o'clock, A. M., at intervals of four minutes.

Ringing of bells from 5 till 5½ o'clock.

Forming a procession at the Court House, in Winston, at 8½ o'clock.

The most pleasing feature of the procession will be the elaborately decorated cars, occupied by young ladies, representing the original 13 and the present 37 States of the Union. A car of liberty will also add much to the interest of this brilliant pageant. Particulars elsewhere.

Assembling at the Public Square in Salem at 9½ o'clock, where a stand will be erected, and beautifully decorated, with Flags, Flowers, drapery, &c. Seats will be arranged under the shade of the Sycamores, fronting the stand.

The exercises of the morning will be opened with Music by the Salem Cornet Band.

Introductory address by the President of the Day, R. L. Patterson, Esq.

Music.

Prayer, Rev. F. H. Johnson, of Winston.

Music, "Old Hundred."

Reading National Declaration of Independence. Fr. H. Fries, Esq.

Music.

Reading Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Dr. H. T. Bahnson.

Music.

Oration, R. T. Gray, Esq., of Raleigh.

Music.

Benediction, Rev. A. L. Oerter, of Salem.

EVENING PROGRAMME ON CHERRY STREET

AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Music by Cornet Band.

Grand Balloon Ascensions.

To conclude with a Brilliant Display of Fireworks.

A SHORT RACE.—The risk of letting horses hitched to vehicles stand loose on the streets, was exemplified on Monday morning last:

Two one-horse wagons, as is frequently the case, were left standing unguarded, near the hay scales, when one of the horses, becoming restless, walked off and ran afoul of the other wagon, tilting it over, which scared both the horses, and they stampeded down street at a brisk pace, but were soon arrested in their career. This time, as it happened, there was no material damage done, and the excitement produced by the occasion soon subsided, teaching a lesson to drivers to be more careful in future.

We notice the corn and oats crops, truck patches and gardens in this neighborhood are looking very promising.

MARBLE YARD.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of the enterprising proprietors of the Winston Marble and Granite Works, Messrs. Leak & Wilson.

THE WEATHER.—We had refreshing showers of rain on Sunday, which, however, did not cool the atmosphere much. It is now very warm indeed.

Blackberries are selling as low as two and three cents a quart.

The District Conference of the M. E. Church South, convened in the Methodist Church, Winston, on Thursday of last week, and adjourned on Saturday. Ministers of the Conference preached in the Moravian Church on Sunday morning and at night.

Averaged five new subscribers a day this week.

A young man, Sidney Case, of this county removed from Guilford, fell from a horse recently, and fractured his thigh. Dr. Powell attended the case.

From later accounts, the late rise in the Yadkin river has caused a great deal more destruction of grain and crops than was at first supposed. It swept away great quantities of cut wheat and rye, all along its course, and damaged the corn crops very considerably, sufficiently at some places to necessitate re-planting at least half of the land.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, pastor of the Presbyterian church, will, after this, permanently reside in Winston, and will have service regularly each Sabbath.

A neat, substantial fence ought to be put up around the Court-House; the County Commissioners having voted $500 for that purpose.

And now they have a process for boring wells with a diameter of about two feet, working through any strata of soil or stone that you can dig through, and only impeded by such rock as require blasting to be removed. A tin bucket, about two and a half feet high and ten inches in diameter is used for getting up water—the bucket being sunk by some valve power at the bottom of the well. It is about one-third the cost of ordinary well-digging.

DR. BAHNSON recently performed a successful operation upon the eye of a Mr. York, of Davidson county.

The Sunday School Excursion to this place and Winston, from Greensboro', ran up about nine o'clock, Tuesday morning, their Brass Band discoursing "Silver threads among the Gold" as the train halted. They pic-niced in the woods east of Winston, and then indulged in strolling through the town, in squads. Our ancient burg evidently affording them many objects of peculiar interest, as you do not find a Salem in the many new towns that spring up, as if by magic, along our various lines of Rail Roads. We heard a number of the excursionists express a great preference for our public Square, to any spot they had seen for pic-nicing purposes. The Square had been placed at their disposal the day before by the authorities, this latter having also promised the agent all the benches necessary for such a crowd.

During the day, a game of ball was played between the Greensboro Club and the boys of the Salem and Winston Club, but owing to the scarcity of players, the members of the respective Clubs became fused into each other's companies in order to make up the game, and consequently it resulted in no game between the actual clubs. A challenge had been sent up some days ago by the Greensboro Club, to play our men a game, but the captain of the Club here considered it too late to accept the challenge under existing circumstances.

The train carrying them back left here at 45 minutes past six in the evening, and we trust they all had a pleasant time.

ILL.—The wife of Mr. John Miller, of this vicinity, was, last Friday evening, attacked with a spasm of some kind, leaving her extremely prostrated and delirious up to Monday, since which time she seems to be improving.

The wife of Mr. G. P. Rank has been very low, but has rallied somewhat again. She has been invalided a long time.

Mr. Henry Shaffner, a very aged citizen, has been quite feeble for some time, scarcely ever leaving his house.

Another aged citizen, Mr. Jacob Reich, is confined to his bed, being very feeble.

Two other very old citizens we see yet on the street, Mr. John Vogler and Mr. Abram Steiner, but both showing the marked infirmities of age.

DROWNED.—A negro man named Bessent was drowned on the plantation of Wm. March, while attempting to cross a ditch, which had caved in, in order to get a lot of wheat out of the water.

The negro Robertson who stole the engine and car away from the depot on the night of the 20th inst., came up before Magistrate T. T. Best, on Wendneday evening of last week, who allowed the case to go over until Thursday, the negro making an affidavit, through counsel, that he would have an important witness present by that time. Failing in this, he was held in a bond of $500, which of course he could not give, and was remanded to jail.

On the 14th inst., at Greensboro, judgment was taken against the sureties of T. J. Newsom, he having failed to put in an appearance before a U. S. Commissioner's Court. His bond given was $1,000.

Old Yadkin is somewhat doubtful about having over for us her water-*millions* by the 4th of July.

Ice is selling at from 2 to 2½ cents per pound. Parched throats on the 4th will doubtless put a rise on "the cold."

Berries are all gone, with the exception of the "Black" and there is a glut of them in the market. If the hungry maw of OLIVER *wants more*, it would seem as though his case could be measurably met.

The roses, as well as the smaller garden tints are nearly gone, and so the *sparker*, striking out to see his love, is not troubled with hugging along his *bokay*.

Hard times on Spring chickens during the last week in Winston. We saw small chickens bringing 20 cents. Butter is a drug, at present, and begs at 20 cents. Eggs are very scarce and bring as high as 15 and 20 cents a dozen. Cucumbers are worth from 6 to 8 cents per dozen. We hear of a few peaches, but they are small, and came from a distance.

Sales of Tobacco very light during the last week.

Mr. J. E. Gilmer has a very neat front to his new store, and the colors have been distributed tastefully.

Mr. Albert Brietz *slung* a very large eel, last Saturday, while fishing in an adjacent pond.—Weighed perhaps three pounds.

Mr. Samuel Mickey informs us he made no wine from berries this season, but vended them all on the streets. His grapes are looking finely.

We see some hats worn of native manufacture, with brims about the size of centre tables; the wearers keep cool carrying the weight of the hat, you see.

The old Methodist Protestant church has been rolled back from its former position, and a larger and more imposing church edifice is going up in its place.

The bridge across the town sewer at the lower end of Crosland's Store, is broken down and needs new plank badly.

Everybody stumbles and grumbles as they pick their way over the rough pavement lying between the upper end of Patterson & Co's Store and the lower side of Mr. Dettmar's. It is the "walking" side of the street, always selected by pedestrians, and should be improved by all means.

Gates (not Alex. Gates, the barber) have a great leaning towards standing open across the way in a certain direction that we could indicate.

The closing exercises of the school taught by Mr. Messer, aided by Mr. Hege, on the 22d inst., were well attended, and the reports concerning the progress of the scholars were very favorable.

We learn that at a meeting of the Town Commissioners on last Friday evening, Mr. Tuck made application for a liquor license—the liquor license which the United States calls "retail," being from a quart up. Not aware what action has been taken upon it.

Squire Best has about 2,000 hills of watermelons and cantelopes under cultivation, with vines looking fine and healthy.

Our townsman, Mr. Charles Yates, left on Monday morning, on a visit to his native country, England,—going to Manchester, which was his home. Quite a number of citizens left on the same day, to visit the Centennial. Our place and vicinity is pretty well represented, at present, in the city of Brotherly Love!

By taking the Excursion to Richmond, on the 30th inst., a round ticket to Philadelphia can be had for $18.75 from this place. Good for 30 days.

The Public School Examining Committee will meet for the purpose of examining teachers for the ensuing year, at the Court-House, on the first Thursday, Friday and Saturday in July, the 6th, 7th and 8th.

WANTED.—A good Milch Cow. Apply at Salem Agricultural Works. 26-2t.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CONFERENCE met at Winston, in the Methodist church, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 22nd inst., the Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, of the Greensboro District, presiding, opening with prayer, followed by singing, and a short address from him. Prof. W. F. Alderman was appointed Secretary. Reports were then submitted by the various ministers and delegates, touching the condition of their work, the reports embracing spiritual condition, the state of the Sunday Schools—number and how conducted—as, also, financial plans, and how succeeding in raising the requisite funds for the different objects. General Educational Interests and the condition of Church Properties were also discussed. Incidentally, the subject of Instrumental Music and Choir Singing in the churches came up.

The District Conference has two schools under its patronage: the Kernersville School, under the directorship of Prof. Bass, and the Pleasant Garden Academy, under that of Prof. Troy. Favorable reports were made upon both these. Delegates to the Annual Conference which convenes at Greensboro, in November, were then elected, viz: Dr. T. M. Jones, Prof. D. W. Carr, Prof. R. K. Troy, and Mr. N. D. Sullivan.

The above is a general outline of *business* of the conference..

Regular services were held on Wednesday and Thursday evening, and on Friday morning. Friday night, Prof. W. C. Doub delivered a lecture upon "The Pioneers of Methodism." Saturday morning, Dr. T. M. Jones delivered an address in reference to Trinity College and Education in general. Saturday evening, Rev. J. A. Cunningham, the College Agent, lectured upon the duty and importance of sustaining, materially and otherwise, the Colleges and educational interests of the Church.

Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. Craven preached to a very large congregation, upon a text from Matthew—"Let your light so shine upon men," etc. In the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, there was a Sunday School mass meeting of the various denominations, who were addressed by Prof's Doub, Wright and Carr. Singing by the scholors. At night, Rev. S. D. Adams officiated, selecting his text from Luke, xxiv chapter, 47th verse.

Also, on Sunday morning, Rev. J. A. Cunningham, of the Conference, preached in the Presbyterian church, and at night, the Rev. L. E. Stacey.

In the Moravian church, Rev. P. L. Hermon filled the pulpit on Sunday morning, and Rev. A. V. Sharpe, at night.

We append a list of names of the ministers attending the Conference: Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, P. E.; Revs. S. D. Adams, R. F. Bumpass, J. F. Craven, Dr. B. Craven, J. A. Cunningham, L. M. Crawford, H. P. Cole, S. H. Helsabeck, J. R. Scroggs, P. L. Hermon, T. M. Jones, Jno. W. Lewis, C. H. Philips, W. H. Pegram, Z. Rush, L. E. Stacey, V. A. Sharpe.

These together with a large number of Delegates, were quartered about town at the houses of friends and acquaintances, and, when the Monday morning came for their departure, we doubt not, the regrets at leaving were mutual, on the part of guest and host.

A negro up before Squire Best, on Monday evening, charged with the theft of a *robe d'nuit*, property of the mistress of the house in whose service she was.

Another African swore the peace against a "brother," charging, at the same time, that the said belligerent brother had used 'persinuations' touching his wife. The party gave bond to keep within bounds in the future.

The ladies of Salem and Winston are respectfully solicited to bring their floral and evergreen tributes to the public square in Salem, on Monday morning next, for decorating purposes.

Good White Wash Brushes at Zevely's Drug Store, cheap.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—See notice of Sheriff's appointments for collection of taxes.

The services in the Moravian Church will be highly interesting on Sunday next, as they will have a bearing on the approaching centennial anniversary of our national existence.

The sale at John P. Nissen's in Waughtown, lasted some four our five days. A good deal of valuable property sold at an average fair price.

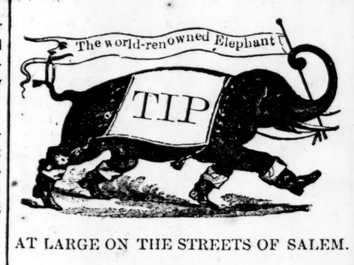
T. C. Hauser, of Yadkinville, offers a reward of $100 for the arrest of the party or parties that stole his horse on the night of the 10th inst.

Mr. Grogan is building a brick addition in rear of his Tobacco Factory.

THE SALISBURY EXAMINER,
Established in 1869, thoroughly and always Democratic. Printed Weekly and Tri-weekly at $2, and $5. Address,
J. J. STEWART,
Editor and Proprietor,
Salisbury, N. C.

Extraordinary Sight!

Oddities and Caprices!



AT LARGE ON THE STREETS OF SALEM.

Professor MAKEALOTOFNOISE'S

Zanzibarian Brass Band!

Professor DANGEROUSBUSINESS and his Cage of

WILD BEASTS AND WRITHING SERPENTS.

GENUINE AMERICAN INDIANS, in War Paint, and mounted on wild steeds from the Llano Estacado.

The BELLE OF SALEM: this feature will alone attract thousands of beauty-loving people.

WILD BULLS from the dense forests of the Asiatic Interior, will be actually ridden through the streets by Aborigines of that far-off land.

The inimitable clown, Signor LAUGHTILLYOUCRY, will be with the above immense combination, and assist in taking care of the "Belle of Salem!"

Many other wonderful monstrosities will be exhibited on the Parade, which space will not permit to be named.

This conglomeration will parade in grand procession (by special request) through the streets of Salem and Winston on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 4th of July, and can be seen, just think of it, FREE OF CHARGE!

The Exhibition is on its way to the Centennial, and therefore will only give a parade, as its foreign element is anxious to hurry on, as it is quite probable they will meet acquaintances there.

CAUTION:—The Managers would most earnestly request the spectators to avoid annoying the Wild Animals, as they are exceedingly ferocious. Presents of black bottles, cigars and plugs of chewing tobacco may be given to the Elephant with impunity. The girls may also kiss Signor Laughtillyouery. This last should be done *very* cautiously.

Z. X. FOURTHOFJULY,
Q. V. AINTMUCH,
R. Z. Y. BIGFRAUD.
Managers.

June 29.-1t.

In addition to our usual stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, we would call special attention to the following FRESH BOOKS, published during the Winter and early Spring.

ALLIBONE'S DICTIONARY OF PROSE QUOTATIONS, a sumptuously bound and valuable work embracing a field of literature from Socrates to Macaulay.

Many Lands and Many People,
Irving's Christmas Stories,
" Rip Van Winkle,
Byron's Complete Works,
Cyclopedia of Female Poets,
Hanna's Life of Christ.
Carleton's Farm Legends and Ballads,
These are charming books.
Taylor's David, King of Israel,
The Life Moody and Sankey,
Just published by E. J. Hale & Son.

AMERICAN PIONEERS AND PATRIOTS. a series of biographical sketches, including Paul Jones, Davie Crocket, Kit Carson, Capt. Kidd, Miles Standish, DeSoto, &c.

HAWTHORNE'S WORKS.—Elegantly printed and beautifully bound in cloth, black stamped and neat handy size, embracing
The Scarlet Letter,
House of the Seven Gables,
Twice Told Tales,
The Snow Image,
Blithdale Romance,
Marble Faun,
Mosses from an Old Manse.

Hawthorne is acknowledged to be the most original American Novelist, and his works are now much sought after. They are WORDY, but are the most readable books, ever published, especially in the beautiful style of Osgood's edition. Just the thing for Spring and Summer reading.

Specimen copies of Osgood's Vest Pocket American Classics, containing selections from Emerson's Essays, on Power, Health and Illusions, Culture, Beauty and Behaviour, Snow Bound and Evangeline, beautifully illustrated and can really be carried in the Vest Pocket and ready for use in doors and out, whenever a leisure moment may occur.

MABEL MARTIN, by Whittier, The auththor's latest and most charming book.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

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NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

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Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,
WINSTON, N. C.

June 27, 1876.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed, I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

WINSTON, - N.C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD RELIABLE

BROWN'S WAREHOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,
Nov. 18, 1875. T. J. BROWN & CO.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.
WINSTON, N. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established sandard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

Poetry.

THE OLD FARM GATE.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

The old farm-gate hangs, sagging down,
On rusty hinges, bent and brown;
Its latch is gone, and here and there
It shows rude traces of repair.

The old farm-gate has seen, each year,
The blossoms bloom and disappear;
The bright green leaves of spring unfold,
And turn to autumn's red and gold.

The children have upon it clung,
And in and out with rapture swung,
When their young hearts were good and pure—
When hope was fair and faith was sure.

Beside that gate have lovers true
Told the old story—always new;
Have made their vows; have dreamed of bliss,
And sealed each promise with a kiss.

The old farm-gate has opened wide
To welcome home the new-made bride,
When lilacs bloomed, and locusts fair
With their sweet fragrance filled the air.

That gate, with rusty weight and chain,
Has closed upon the solemn train
That bore her lifeless form away,
Upon the dreary autumn day.

The lichens gray and mosses green
Upon its rotting posts are seen;
Initials, carved with youthful skill
Long years ago, are on it still.

Yet dear to me above all things,
By reason of the thoughts it brings,
Is that old gate, now sagging down,
On rusty hinges, bent and brown.

Humorous.

Don't.

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.

Don't color meerchaums for a living. It is simply dying by inches.

Don't throw dust in your teacher's eyes. It will injure the pupil.

Don't worry about the ice crop. Keep cool, and you will have enough.

Don't boast of your pedigree. Many a fool has had a wise ancestor.

Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.

Don't write long obituaries. Save some of your kind words for those living.

Don't publish your acts of charity. The Lord will keep the account straight.

Don't mourn over fancied grievances.—Bide your time and real sorrow will come.

Don't put on airs in your new clothes.—Remember your tailor is suffering.

Don't be too sentimental. A dead heart properly cooked will make a savory meal.

Don't ask your pastor to pray without notes. How else can he pay his provision bill?

Don't ask the Lord to keep your 'garments unspotted.' He isn't renovating old clothes.

Don't linger where 'your love lies dreaming.' Wake her up and tell her to get breakfast.

Don't put off subscribing for this paper. Send in your name without further delay.

An old lady had married a young and rather fast man. On one occasion, shortly after their marriage, the husband was about to set off on a journey. His wife accompanied him to the railway station, and there bade him adieu. "Charles," said she, "remember that you are married."—"Caroline," he rejoined, with alacrity, "I will make a memorandum of it." And he at once tied a knot in his handkerchief.

"What does Satan pay you for swearing?" asked one gentleman of another. "He doesn't pay anything," was the reply.—"Well, you work cheap to lay aside the character of a gentleman; to inflict so much pain on your friends and civil people; to suffer in your own conscience, and lastly, to risk your own precious soul, and all for nothing. You certainly do work very cheap, indeed."

"What would be your notion of absent-mindedness?" asked Rufus Choate of a witness whom he was cross-examining.—"Well," said the witness, with a strong Yankee accent, "I should say that a man who thought he'd left his watch to hum, and took it out in his pocket to see if he'd time to go hum and git it, was a *leetle* absent-minded."

Moliere was asked the reason why, in certain countries, the king may assume the crown at 14 years of age, and cannot marry before 18. "It is," answered Moliere, "because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom."

Norwich *Bulletin:* An exchange asks: "What are *our* young men doing?" We can't answer for the rest of the country, but around here they are engaged mainly in trying to lead a nine dollar existence on a seven dollar salary.

A disciple of Coke in Charleston, when asked by a 'brudder' to explain the Latin terms 'de facto, and 'de jure,' replied: 'Dey means dat you must prove *de fact* to de satisfaction of *de jury*.

The supposed reason why they call a sensational report a "canard" is because one canardly believe it, you know.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

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BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

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OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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IN THE

GRAY BUILDING,

South-East Corner Court House Square.

WINSTON, N. C.

S. E. ALLEN

ANNOUNCES to the public that he is now receiving and opening a full and complete assortment of

HARDWARE

AND

House Furnishing Goods, which he is offering at prices as low as any house in the State.

MY GOODS ARE ALL NEW.

Bought directly from Manufacturers and importers, under peculiar advantages, and shipped directly to this place. I have Hardware for the

HOUSEWIFE,
THE FARMER,
THE BUILDER,
THE CARPENTER,
THE BRICKMASON,
THE WAGON WAKER,
THE COACH MAKER,
THE UNDERTAKER,

and all others, and invite the public to call and examine my stock & prices.

☞ Merchants and others wishing to make wholesale bills are requested to give me a call.

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ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varid stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds,	(per mail)	$ 1 00
3 Roses,	"	1 00
10 Bedding Plants,	"	1 00
12 Evergreens,	"	5 00
6 Flowering Shrubs,	"	1 00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.

March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

LOOK HERE. The cold snaps of weather have not only damaged the tobacco plants, but also garden vegetables.

THEREFORE ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE has just been supplied with a fresh lot of superior and reliable Garden Seeds.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining RT. Travis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

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WITH TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS

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CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 4th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 36 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	1 59 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 36 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	9 00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 39 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 43 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	1 45 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	10 55 a m	Arr. 4 20 p m
" Co. Shops,	12 14 p m	L've 2 54 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	3 22 p m	Arr. 11 44 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	5 00 p m	L've 9 15 a m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Greensboro,	6 30 a m	Arr. 10 30 a m
" Com. Shops,	10 30 a m	Lve 8 30 a m
Arr. at Raleigh,	6 07 p m	Arr. 8 00 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	10 55 p m	Lve 3 00 p m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	4 45 p m
Arrive at Salem	6 45 p m
Leave Salem,	8 15 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 a m

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11.43 a m connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all southern cities. Accommodation Trains leaving Raleigh at 8.00 p m connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Accommodation Train leaving Greensboro at 6 30 a m connects at Goldsboro with Northern and Southern bound Trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 10 25 a m., arrive at Burkeville 1 45 p m; leave Burkeville 5 20 a m, arrive at Richmond 8 30 a m.

Express trains will only make the following stops between Richmond and Charlotte, viz: Chula, Burkeville, Clover, Wolf Trap, Ringgold, Dundee, Danville, Greensboro, Thomasville, Salisbury and China Grove. Tickets will, therefore, in no case be sold to passengers by this train to other than the points mentioned above.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.–14-tf.

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JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks,
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Walking Canes,
Musical Boxes,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
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Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

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Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,

OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

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of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.

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$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Maine.

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A GREAT OFFER! DURING THIS MONTH 100 NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOS & ORGANS of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, including *WATERS'* at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS for $260 BOXED AND SHIPPED. TERMS, $10 CASH and $10 MONTHLY until paid. NEW 5 OCTAVE 4 STOP ORGANS with BOOK CLOSETS and STOOL WARRANTED for $100—$20 CASH, and $5 MONTHLY until paid. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES mailed.—AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

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Tuitiion to suit the times.

Kernersvlle, May 2nd, 1876.–18–3m

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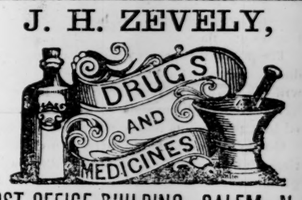

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